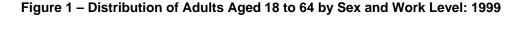
## WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

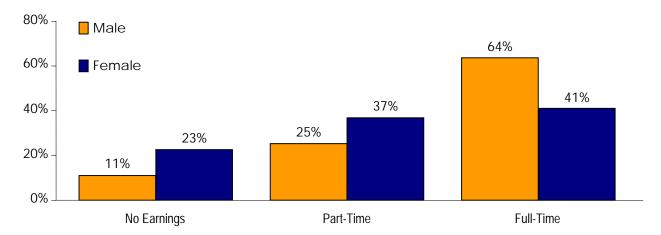
## WASHINGTON EARNINGS AND MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN EARNINGS, 1989-1999

RESEARCH BRIEF NO. 26C **July 2004** 

How Much Did Men and Women Work in 1999? Erica Gardner

Using data from the 2000 five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), work level was examined for Washington State residents aged 18 to 64 by sex. In 1999, men and women exhibited very different work levels (see Figure 1). Men were much more likely than women to work full-time (64 percent versus 41 percent).¹ Women, compared to men, were more likely to work part-time or not at all (i.e. no earnings). Thirty-seven percent of women worked part-time and 23 percent did not work at all. In comparison, 25 percent of men worked part-time and 11 percent did not work at all.





The Washington State data used in this analysis come from the 2000 five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). More information on these surveys can be found at the Census website: <a href="http://www.census.gov/main/www/pums.html">http://www.census.gov/main/www/pums.html</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Full-time work is defined as working 35 or more hours a week, 45 or more weeks a year, and having non-zero earnings. Part-time work is defined by non-zero earnings, and working less than 35 hours a week or less than 45 weeks a year. No earnings is simply defined as having zero earnings.